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which expressly stipulate three branches, and in minute detail provide for the separation of their powers.

In treating present conditions the author carefully analyzes and compares the different constitutions, and draws conclusions as to the relative status of the great branches of government. The legislative is losing its former almost unlimited power to the executive and the judicial. The electorate is asserting its power, restricting not only the legislature, but the judiciary as well. The public has gained enormous power through the growth of constitutional conventions.

Professor Dealey sees in state constitutions a "perfect mirror of American democracy." His study is dominated by the thought that "state constitutions show the changing ideas of the times very clearly, and will later be considered as exponents of the conditions and demands of their times." Acting on this belief, he decides upon the following as probable changes in the process of future development: shorter constitutions dealing less with matters subject to constant change and more with fundamentals alone; higher voting requirements; increased power for constitutional conventions; unicameral legislatures consisting of a few well-paid members; judges not elected by the populace, but subject to their recall; and revised and codified laws.

The Japanese Problem in the United States. By H. A. MILLIS. New York: Macmillan, 1915. 8vo, pp. xxi+334. \$1.50.

As a contribution to the literature on this troublesome subject, this volume is of value in bringing down to date the matter involved. Its publication is authorized by the Commission on Relations with Japan, appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The purpose of the commission in issuing the work is that it "may contribute to an understanding that shall bring the East and West into a spirit of sympathy and unity in the universal Kingdom of God and assist in placing our international relations upon a just, secure, and abiding moral foundation."

Professor Millis spent some time in the states where the problem has seemed most acute, especially in California. His work in the field consisted of minute personal investigation of the many factors to be considered, by means of inquiry among the Japanese themselves and among the native-born Americans near whom the Japanese have settled, and by securing data from immigration officials and Japanese consuls.

The task involved chiefly bringing down to date the investigation made by Professor Millis for the Immigration Commission in 1909 in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states. For purposes of comparison of conditions at that time and now, free quotation is made of material of the former report.

The entire subject is divided into two parts. One considers the treatment of the Japanese already in this country; the other deals with admission of

immigrants. The conclusions drawn are that the individuals in the United States at present cannot constitute a menace, because of their small number; and so long as they already are here, the best means of helping both them and the sections in which they are located is to allow their naturalization. Further, discriminatory legislation should be repealed, and the Japanese should be placed on a parity with peoples of other nationalities. The author favors a plan of restriction of immigration whereby the citizens of all countries except Mexico, Canada, Cuba, and Newfoundland immigrating to the United States in a single year shall be limited to 5 per cent of the number of their countrymen already here who have taken out their "second papers."

The New American Government and Its Work. By JAMES T. YOUNG. New York: Macmillan, 1915. 8vo, pp. 663. \$2.25.

The purpose of this volume is, according to the author, to meet the desires "of students and readers who want to know not only what the government is, but what it is doing—its plans and results." It is therefore quite a departure from the older texts on government, which dealt almost exclusively with organization. At least as much space is devoted to actual achievements as to the means of handling the work; and throughout the book the idea is ever present that because of the spirit of today it is the end, not the means, that is claiming the country's political interest.

To bring out this present tendency to demand results, the author finds it desirable to spend a considerable amount of space on government regulation of business, because of the enormous importance this phase of government activity has attained in both state and national affairs. Social legislation and its importance in government are also discussed. An effort is likewise made to clarify the judicial decisions that have been of such influence in interpreting governmental powers.

There is no attempt to warp conditions to fit theories in the treatment of the growing powers of the executive and the relations of state and nation. The author conceives the government as a great servant of the people, doing the will of the country—not as a necessary evil whose power must be constantly curbed if the people's rights are to be preserved. Also, the increasing power of the executive is treated as an essential feature of present-day development, leading toward greater efficiency in government, rather than as a regrettable departure from the theory of minute division power and of mutual checks by one branch of government upon another.

Readings in Political Philosophy. By FRANCIS W. COKER. New York: Macmillan, 1914. 8vo, pp. xv+573.

Professor Coker has in this collection of readings from political philosophers compiled a source-book of considerable value. It provides original texts and